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EXAMINER
GODBOLD, DOUGLAS

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 October 2010</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to correspondence filed October 26, 2010 in

reference to application 10/733,995. Claims 1-16 are pending and have been

examined..

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October

4, 2010 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

3.   The amendment filed October 4, 2010 has been accepted and considered in this

office action. Claims 1, 7, and 13 have been amended.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed October 4, 21010 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive. Regarding applicant's arguments, see Remarks pages 7-8 that

Yuschik and Mahajan do not teach the limitations of a "measure of how distinguishable

the current grammar is from the at least one grammar from the second menu of the

voice portal," after further consideration of the references, the examiner respectfully

disagrees. Upon review of Yuschik, examiner notes that Yuschik teaches that the same

words may appear on several sub menus (see Col. 13 line 48-50). Thus when Yuschik

compares grammars of the same menus to check for acoustic confusability, Yuschik is

comparing words across menus as well, when a word appears on the menu being

examined and another menu as well. Thus Yuschik teaches the limitations in question.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of
> making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the
> art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall
> set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6.   Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to

comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter

which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed,

had possession of the claimed invention. The limitations "computer readable storage

medium" does not appear in the original specification. Only "machine readable storage"

appears in the original claims. The scope of "machine readable storage" and "computer

readable media" are different. Furthermore the original specification does refer to

"storage media" at paragraph 0021, but only applied to storage of signals, not

instructions. Thus the language in the claims has not support in the original

specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

7.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

8.   Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter.

9.   **Claims 7-12** are directed to a computer readable medium storing processor

executable instructions that is not limited to a tangible, and thus, statutory medium. The

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is obliged to give claims their

broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification during proceedings

before the USPTO. See In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319(Fed. Cir. 1989) (during patent

examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms

reasonably allow). The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a

computer readable medium (also called machine readable medium and other such

variations) typically covers forms of non-transitory tangible media and transitory

propagating signals per se in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of computer

readable media, particularly when the specification is silent. See MPEP 2111.01. When

the broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim covers a signal per se, the claim must

be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as covering non-statutory subject matter. See In re

Nuijten, 500 F.3d 1346, 1356-57 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (transitory embodiments are not directed to statutory subject matter) and Interim Examination Instructions for Evaluating Subject Matter Eligibility Under 35 U.S.C.j101, Aug. 24,2009; p. 2." In the present case, the computer readable medium is only generally/broadly recited in the specification/original claims (original claims 7-12. specification paragraph 0021, "storage media" but only applied to storage of signals, not instructions). Thus the scope of "computer-readable medium" broadly includes signal-based mediums. A signal does not fall within one of the four statutory categories of invention *(i.e., process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter)* because it is an ephemeral, transient signal and thus is non-statutory. Since the scope of "computer-readable medium" includes these non-statutory instances, claims 7-12 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

10.   Examiner suggests the language "non-transitory machine readable storage" to obviate the 112 and 101 rejections of claims 7-12.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

12.   Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yuschik (US Patent 7,139,706) in view of Mahajan et al. (US Patent 7,117,153).

13.   Consider claim 1, Yuschik teaches a method of evaluating grammars associated

with a voice portal on a portal server (Fig 3), said method comprising:

receiving at least one measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is

from other grammars of a set of active grammars that are active when the current

grammar is active, the set of active grammars including the current grammar and at

least one grammar from a second menu of the voice portal, the at least one measure

based at least in part on analysis of the test pattern with respect to the set of active

grammars (steps 340-360, acoustic analysis is performed to compare between different

sub-vocabularies or menu options [active vocabularies in the instant application] to

determine acoustic similarities. Column 12 lines 25-64), the at least one measure

comprising at least least one measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is

from the at least one grammar from the second menu of the voice portal (The same

words may appear on several sub menus; Col. 13 line 48-50. Thus when Yuschik

compares grammars of the same menus to check for acoustic confusability, Yuschik is

comparing words across menus as well, when a word appears on the menu being

examined and another menu as well.); and

determining whether to modify the current grammar based at least in part on the

at least one measure (system may choose to substitute alternative words; column 12

line 50).

Yuschik does not specifically teach:

generating for a current grammar of the voice portal representing a valid input for a first menu of the voice portal, a test input, the test input for the current grammar including a test pattern;

providing the test input to the voice portal on the portal server using a voice server.

In the same field of predicting word errors, Mahajan teaches generating for a current grammar of the system put, the test input for the current grammar including a test pattern (At step 202, a portion of training data 304 is spoken by a person 308 to generate a test signal, in order to test the recognition models; Column 5 line 11.);

providing the test input to the voice system on the portal server using a voice server (The acoustic signal is converted into waveforms by receiver 309 and feature extractor 310, and the feature vectors are provided to a decoder 312; column 5 lines 13-15.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute actual acoustical data as taught by Mahajan for the phonetic representations in Yuschik in order to facilitate a more accurate measure of confusion between sub-vocabularies.

14.   Consider claim 3, Yuschik teaches modifying the current grammar to create a grammar if the at least one measure indicates that the current grammar is not sufficiently distinguishable (figure 3, step 340 does an acoustic analysis to determine similarity in order to reduce recognition error, step 350 selects alternative words if

necessary, thereby providing a less confusable alternative to the words available to be

recognized; column 11 line 34- column 13 line 3).

15.   Consider claim 4, Yuschik teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the

steps of:

        iii) receiving at least one measure how distinguishable the modified grammar is

from other grammars of the set of active grammars that are active when the modified

grammar is active, the current grammar being one grammar of the set of active

grammars (steps 340-360, acoustic analysis is performed to compare between different

sub-vocabularies or menu options [active vocabularies in the instant application] to

determine acoustic similarities. Column 12 lines 25-64). ; and

        (iv) modifying the modified grammar and repeating steps (i) through (iii) until the

measure of how distinguishable the modified grammar is from other grammars of the

set of active grammars that are active when the modified grammar indicates that the

modified grammar is sufficiently distinguishable from the other grammars of the set of

active grammars that are active when the modified grammar is active. (This is merely

reanalyzing the output of the recognizer after the grammar has been updated. Figure 3

of Yuschik shows that the acoustical analysis of 340 is repeated until the acoustical

difference is great enough to allow for accurate speech recognition.).

        Yuschik does not specifically teach:

        (i) generating a test input for the modified grammar, the test input including a test

pattern for the grammar (Mahajan At step 202, a portion of training data 304 is spoken

by a person 308 to generate a test signal, in order to test the recognition models;

Column 5 line 11.);

      (ii) providing the test input for the modified grammar to the voice portal ()

(Mahajan, the acoustic signal is converted into waveforms by receiver 309 and feature

extractor 310, and the feature vectors are provided to a decoder 312; column 5 lines 13-

15.);

      In the same filed of predicting word errors, Mahajan teaches:

      (i) generating a test input for the modified grammar, the test input including a test

pattern for the grammar (Mahajan At step 202, a portion of training data 304 is spoken

by a person 308 to generate a test signal, in order to test the recognition models;

Column 5 line 11.);

      (ii) providing the test input for the modified grammar to the voice portal ()

(Mahajan, the acoustic signal is converted into waveforms by receiver 309 and feature

extractor 310, and the feature vectors are provided to a decoder 312; column 5 lines 13-

15.);

      Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

substitute actual acoustical data as taught by Mahajan for the phonetic representations

in Yuschik in order to facilitate a more accurate measure of confusion between sub-

vocabularies.

16.   Consider claim 7, Yuschik teaches A Computer readable storage medium

encoded with instructions which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to

perform a method of evaluating grammars associated with a voice portal on a portal

server (Fig 3, col. 1 line 26 shows system embodied on a computer which requires

storage mediums), said method comprising:

receiving at least one measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is

from other grammars of a set of active grammars that are active when the current

grammar is active, the set of active grammars including the current grammar and at

least one grammar from a second menu of the voice portal, the at least one measure

based at least in part on analysis of the test pattern with respect to the set of active

grammars (steps 340-360, acoustic analysis is performed to compare between different

sub-vocabularies or menu options [active vocabularies in the instant application] to

determine acoustic similarities. Column 12 lines 25-64) the at least one measure

comprising at least least one measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is

from the at least one grammar from the second menu of the voice portal (The same

words may appear on several sub menus; Col. 13 line 48-50. Thus when Yuschik

compares grammars of the same menus to check for acoustic confusability, Yuschik is

comparing words across menus as well, when a word appears on the menu being

examined and another menu as well.); and

determining whether to modify the current grammar based at least in part on the

at least one measure (system may choose to substitute alternative words; column 12

line 50).

Yuschik does not specifically teach:

generating for a current grammar of the voice portal representing a valid input for a first menu of the voice portal, a test input, the test input for the current grammar including a test pattern;

providing the test input to the voice portal on the portal server using a voice server.

In the same field of predicting word errors, Mahajan teaches generating for a current grammar of the system put, the test input for the current grammar including a test pattern (At step 202, a portion of training data 304 is spoken by a person 308 to generate a test signal, in order to test the recognition models; Column 5 line 11.);

providing the test input to the voice system on the portal server using a voice server (The acoustic signal is converted into waveforms by receiver 309 and feature extractor 310, and the feature vectors are provided to a decoder 312; column 5 lines 13-15.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute actual acoustical data as taught by Mahajan for the phonetic representations in Yuschik in order to facilitate a more accurate measure of confusion between sub-vocabularies.

17.   Claim 9 is directed towards a computer readable storage medium designed to execute a method similar to the method of claim 3 and is therefore rejected for similar reasons.

18.   Claim 10 is directed towards a computer readable storage medium designed to
execute a method similar to the method of claim 4 and is therefore rejected for similar
reasons.

19.   Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Yuschik in view of Mahajan as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of
Shao et al (2002/0049593).

20.   Consider claim 2, Yuschik and Mahajan teach the method of claim 1, but does
not specifically teach wherein deriving a measure of how distinguishable the current
grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars includes deriving a
confidence level and a set of n-best results for the test input, and wherein the method
further comprises comparing the confidence level and set of n-best results for the test
input with an expected value to assess the measure of how distinguishable the current
grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars.

        IN the same field of speech ambiguity measurement, Shao teaches wherein
deriving a measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other grammars
of the set of active grammars includes deriving a confidence level and a set of n-best
results for the test input (paragraph 0046, best match in compared with 2nd best, which
is n-best, where n=2), and wherein the method further comprises comparing the
confidence level and set of n-best results for the test input with an expected value to
assess the measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other

grammars of the set of active grammars (paragraph 0046, best match score and ambiguity ratio).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the art to use an ambiguity ratio as taught by Shao in the system of Yuschik and Mahajan in order to more accurately determine the similarities between two sub-vocabularies (Shao 0014).

21.   Claim 8 is directed towards a computer readable storage medium designed to execute a method similar to the method of claim 2 and is therefore rejected for similar reasons.

22.   Claims 5, 6, 11-13, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yuschik in view of Mahajan as applied to claims 1 and 7 above and further in view of Randic (US Patent 6,275,797).

23.   Consider claim 5, Yuschik and Mahajan teach the method of claim 1, but does not specifically teach modifying the test pattern to emulate one or more user voices prior to entering the test input into the voice portal.

In the same field of speech testing, Randic suggests modifying the test pattern to emulate one or more user voices prior to providing the test input to the voice portal (Figure 1 shows using a voice test file generated by a TTS engine used to test the voice path using recognition. This is a similar technique used to test the quality of recognition

in Mahajan. Using a computer generated voice to generate the test file, Column 3 line

27, would inherently allow the test pattern to emulate whatever voice the computer

generation system was configured to produce. Further, it is well known in the art that

TTS engines can be configured to allow for the generation of multiple voice types,

although the claim language suggest that just one voice could be used.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to use the computerized speech generation as taught by Randic in

place of the human speaker as taught by Yuschik and Mahajan in order to allow the

speech recognizer to become more flexible through the quality analysis.

24.   Consider claim 6, Yuschik and Mahajan teach the method of claim 1, but does

not specifically teach modifying the test pattern to emulate the influence of one or more

communications network qualities prior to providingthe test input into the voice portal.

In the same field of speech testing, Randic teaches modifying the test pattern to

emulate the influence of one or more communications network qualities prior to entering

the test input into the voice portal (figure 3 shows passing the voiced speech pattern

through a transmission scheme in order to evaluate the effect that the voice channel

has on recognition; column 4, line 31- column 7 line 29.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the analysis of the voice channel as taught by Randic with

the speech recognition quality evaluation of Yuschik and Mahajan in order to make the

speech recognizer more robust.

25.   Claim 11 is directed towards a computer readable storage medium designed to
execute a method similar to the method of claim 5 and is therefore rejected for similar
reasons.

26.   Claim 12 is directed towards a computer readable storage medium designed to
execute a method similar to the method of claim 6 and is therefore rejected for similar
reasons.

27.   Consider claim 13, Yuschik teaches A system for evaluating grammars of a voice
portal executing on a portal server, the system comprising:

        an analysis interface for extracting a current grammar from a set of active
grammars of the voice portal, the current grammar representing a valid input for a first
menu of the voice portal and being one grammar of the set of active grammars, the set
of active grammars including at least one grammar from a second menu of the voice
portal (steps 340-360, acoustic analysis is performed to compare between different sub-
vocabularies or menu options [active vocabularies in the instant application] to
determine acoustic similarities. Column 12 lines 25-64));

        a results collector for analyzing the test input entered into the voice portal against
the set of active grammars (steps 340-360, acoustic analysis is performed to compare
between different sub-vocabularies or menu options [active vocabularies in the instant
application] to determine acoustic similarities. Column 12 lines 25-64) ; and

a results analyzer for deriving a set of statistics indicative of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars (system may choose to substitute alternative words if not distinguishable; column 12 line 50) the at least one measure comprising at least least one measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from the at least one grammar from the second menu of the voice portal (The same words may appear on several sub menus; Col. 13 line 48-50. Thus when Yuschik compares grammars of the same menus to check for acoustic confusability, Yuschik is comparing words across menus as well, when a word appears on the menu being examined and another menu as well.).

Yuschik does not specifically teach:

a test pattern generator for generating a test input for the current grammar, the test input including a test pattern;

In the same field of predicting word errors, Mahajan teaches a test pattern generator for generating a test input for the current grammar, the test input including a test pattern (At step 202, a portion of training data 304 is spoken by a person 308 to generate a test signal, in order to test the recognition models; Column 5 line 11.);

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute actual acoustical data as taught by Mahajan for the phonetic representations in Yuschik in order to facilitate a more accurate measure of confusion between sub-vocabularies.

But Yuschik and Mahajan do not teach specifically using a text to speech engine to enter data into the voice porthole.

In the same field of speech signal testing, Randic teaches using a text to speech engine to generate test signals for a system (Figure 1 shows using a voice test file generated by a TTS engine used to test the voice path using recognition. This is a similar technique used to test the quality of recognition in Mahajan. Using a computer generated voice to generate the test file, Column 3 line 27, would inherently allow the test pattern to emulate whatever voice the computer generation system was configured to produce.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the computerized speech generation as taught by Randic in place of the human speaker as taught by Yuschik and Mahajan in order to allow for more efficient and more comprehensive quality analysis of the recognizer

28.   Consider claim 15, Mahajan and Yuschik in view of Randic teaches the system of claim 13, but does not specifically teach modifying the test pattern to emulate one or more user voices prior to entering the test input into the voice portal.

However Randic teaches modifying the test pattern to emulate one or more user voices prior to entering the test input into the voice portal (Figure 1 shows using a voice test file generated by a TTS engine used to test the voice path using recognition. This is a similar technique used to test the quality of recognition in Mahajan. Using a computer generated voice to generate the test file, Column 3 line 27, would inherently allow the test pattern to emulate whatever voice the computer generation system was configured to produce. Further, it is well known in the art that TTS engines can be

configured to allow for the generation of multiple voice types, although the claim
language suggest that just one voice could be used.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time
of the invention to use the computerized speech generation as taught by Randic to
emulate a user voice in order to allow for more efficient and more accurate quality
analysis of the recognizer.

29.   Consider claim 16, Mahajan teaches the system of claim 13, wherein the test
pattern generator is modified to emulate the influence of one or more communications
network qualities prior to entering the test input into the voice portal. (figure 3 shows
passing the voiced speech pattern through a transmission scheme in order to evaluate
the effect that the voice channel has on recognition; column 4, line 31- column 7 line
29.).

30.   Claims 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Yuschik in view of Mahajan in view of Randic as applied to claim 13 above, and further
in view of Shao et al (2002/0049593).

31.   Consider claim 14, Yuschik and Mahajan and Randic teach the system of claim
13, but does not specifically teach wherein deriving a measure of how distinguishable
the current grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars includes
deriving a confidence level and a set of n-best results for the test input, and wherein the

method further comprises comparing the confidence level and set of n-best results for the test input with an expected value to assess the measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars.

In the same field of speech ambiguity measurement, Shao teaches wherein deriving a measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars includes deriving a confidence level and a set of n-best results for the test input (paragraph 0046, best match in compared with 2nd best, which is n-best, where n=2), and wherein the method further comprises comparing the confidence level and set of n-best results for the test input with an expected value to assess the measure of how distinguishable the current grammar is from other grammars of the set of active grammars (paragraph 0046, best match score and ambiguity ratio).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the art to use an ambiguity ratio as taught by Shao in the system of Yuschik and Mahajan and Randic in order to more accurately determine the similarities between two sub-vocabularies (Shao 0014).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DOUGLAS C. GODBOLD whose telephone number is (571)270-1451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:00am-4:30pm Friday 7:00am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571) 272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Douglas C Godbold/
Examiner, Art Unit 2626